

ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTIVE DAMPER DEVICE FOR SPEAKER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to an electrically conductive damper device for a speaker, which can be advantageously used in such a speaker as having a large amplitude.

Description of the Related Art

00902750.102204
15 In the production of the speaker, an electrically conductive member for inputting voice signals into a voice coil has been integrally attached to a damper in many cases, for the purpose of decreasing number of wiring works. For this purpose, the damper has been composed of damper material such as a fabric or non-woven fabric provided with corrugations, and the electrically conductive member which is formed of braided metallic wires according to a shape of the corrugations and incorporated into the damper material by sewing with fibers such as threads.

20 However, the above described damper has had poor applicability, because when it has been assembled into the speaker having the large amplitude, a neck portion of the damper and its surrounding area may be locally bent, resulting in break-downs of the damper material and the braided metallic
25 wires.

damper for the purpose of reinforcing a neck portion of the electrically conductive damper, and break-downs of the damper material and the metallic wires incorporated therein can be prevented.

5 In the electrically conductive damper device for the speaker according to another aspect of the invention, the damper material is formed of a fabric impregnated with thermosetting resin, and the metallic wires are formed of electrically conductive material, the main damper being formed by attaching the metallic wires to the fabric by sewing.

This will moderate a local bending of the damper and can prevent break-downs of the damper material and the metallic wires incorporated therein.

10 15 In the electrically conductive damper device for the speaker according to a further aspect of the invention, the reinforcing damper is attached to such an area of the main damper that a local bending occurring at the mounting part of the voice coil bobbin when the voice coil bobbin is driven by a voice coil may be reduced, whereby the material of the main damper and the metallic wires may be prevented from breaking down.

20 25 According to this structure, in the area of the main damper provided with the reinforcing damper, a local bending will be reduced. Because the outer peripheral area will be adequately bent on the other hand, the local bending will be

moderated, and the break-downs of the damper material and the metallic wires which have been incorporated will be prevented.

In the electrically conductive damper device for the speaker according to still another aspect of the invention,
5 the main damper and the reinforcing damper are bonded to each other by means of an adhesive.

By selecting the resin to be employed for bonding, properties of the damper can be adjusted and the break-downs of the damper material and the metallic wires which have been incorporated will be prevented.

In the electrically conductive damper device for the speaker according to a still further aspect of the invention, the adhesive has an inner loss to such an extent that sympathetic vibrations of the electrically conductive damper occurring when the voice coil bobbin is driven may be dampened.

By thus selecting the resin having the large inner loss as the adhesive, an anti-vibration effect of dampening sympathetic vibrations of the damper caused by the metallic wires which have been incorporated can be attained.

20 In the electrically conductive damper device for the speaker according to a still further aspect of the invention, the main damper and the reinforcing damper are bonded to each other by applying the adhesive.

By selecting the resin to be employed for bonding, the
25 properties of the damper can be adjusted and the break-downs

of the damper material and the metallic wires which have been incorporated will be prevented.

In the electrically conductive damper device for the speaker according to a still further aspect of the invention,
5 the main damper and the reinforcing damper are bonded to each other by sandwiching the adhesive between them and by fusion bonding.

This enables the break-downs of the damper material and the metallic wires incorporated therein to be prevented.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a sectional view showing a structure of a speaker apparatus in which an electrically conductive damper device for a speaker according to the present invention is incorporated;
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Fig. 2 is a view cited for reference for explaining a process for producing the electrically conductive damper device for a speaker according to the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a view cited for reference for explaining
20 movements of the electrically conductive damper device for a speaker according to the present invention, while vibrating (upward vibration and downward vibration); and

Fig. 4 is a view cited for reference for explaining
25 movements of the electrically conductive damper device for a speaker in a conventional example, while vibrating (upward

vibration and downward vibration).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to Fig. 1, an electrically conductive
5 damper device for a speaker according to the present invention
usually consists of a damper member 14 having a number of
corrugations 15 concentrically formed thereon, and another
sheet of damper material which is attached to a neck portion
of the damper member 14, near a voice coil bobbin 22, for the
purpose of reinforcing the neck portion, and bonded by resin
as described below. A specific structure and movements of the
damper device while vibrating are illustrated in Figs. 2 and
3.

In Fig. 1, numeral 11 generally represents a speaker
15 apparatus, 12 represents a magnetic circuit, 16 represents a
yoke, 17 represents a center pole, 18 represents a magnet, 19
represents a top plate, 21 represents a vibration diaphragm,
22 represents a voice coil bobbin, and 13 represents a voice
coil. The yoke 16, the center pole 17, the magnet 18 and the
20 top plate 19 constitute the magnetic circuit 12. The voice coil
13 and the vibration diaphragm 21 constitute a vibration
system.

Fig. 2 is a view cited for reference for explaining a
process for producing the electrically conductive damper
25 device for a speaker according to the present invention.

As shown in Fig. 2, the electrically conductive damper device consists of a main damper 141 and a reinforcing damper 142. The main damper 141 includes metallic wires incorporated therein by sewing, and thermosetting resin such as phenol resin or melamine resin which has been applied to or impregnated in the main damper before or after the metallic wires have been incorporated.

The reinforcing damper 142, as well as the main damper 141, has thermosetting resin such as phenol resin or melamine resin applied to or impregnated therein, and is formed into an annular shape by stamping out its inner and outer peripheries.

Then, an adhesive is applied to mating faces between the main damper 141 and the reinforcing damper 142, and they are subjected to a heating press and stamped simultaneously into a shape of the damper. Thus, the damper member 14 can be obtained, by bonding the main damper 141 and the reinforcing damper 142 to each other, at the same time with shaping them. It is also possible that instead of applying the adhesive, a coating agent or a laminate film may be sandwiched between the main damper 141 and the reinforcing damper 142.

A fabric or non woven fabric such as cotton, aramid fiber etc. may be employed as material of the main damper 141 and the reinforcing damper 142, to which the thermosetting resin as described above is applied or impregnated. Both ends of a

braid of the metallic wires which are incorporated in the damper member 14 to compose the electrically conductive damper are connected respectively to the voice coil 13 and to an exterior input terminal. Audio signals inputted into the exterior
5 terminal are applied to the voice coil 13 through the braid of the metallic wires, and the speaker apparatus as shown in Fig. 1 will be thus actuated.

In the drawings, an area of the main damper 141 overlapped with the reinforcing damper 142 is defined as a range of reinforcement having double sheets.

Fig. 3 is a view cited for reference for explaining movements of the electrically conductive damper device for a speaker according to the present invention, while vibrating (upward vibration and downward vibration). For comparison, Fig.
15 4 shows movements of the conventional damper device.

As described above, the electrically conductive damper device for the speaker according to the present invention consists of the main damper 141, and another sheet of damper material attached to the neck portion of the main damper 141
20 for the purpose of reinforcement as the reinforcing damper 142. In this embodiment, the two sheets of the damper material are bonded to each other with various kinds of resin.

As apparent from Fig. 3, according to the present invention, in the area of the main damper 141 provided with the reinforcing damper 142, a local bending will be reduced,
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in other words, the bending at the neck portion will be dispersed. Because the outer peripheral area will be adequately bent on the other hand, the local bending will be moderated, and break-downs of the damper material and the metallic wires which have been incorporated will be prevented.

Further, by varying an outer diameter of the reinforcing damper, properties of the damper can be adjusted. More specifically, in case where the diameter of the reinforcing damper 142 is made larger, strength of the damper in its entirety will be increased. On the other hand, in case where the diameter of the reinforcing damper 142 is made smaller so as to be attached only to the area near the neck portion, the strength of the main damper 141 around the neck portion can be enhanced, while characteristics of the main damper 141 are maintained.

The latter treatment may be an effective measure, because in modern speakers, the neck portion of the damper is the weakest point in strength and break-downs spreading from the neck portion are prominent. Moreover, in case where advantage should be taken of the characteristics of only the main damper 141, for example, in a speaker in which a special emphasis is placed on quality of sound, it is possible to restrict the range of reinforcement to a minimum around the neck portion.

On the other hand, by selecting the resin to be employed for bonding the reinforcing damper 142 to the main damper 141,

properties as the damper can be adjusted. The resin to be employed here includes, for example, polyamide resin, urethane, acryl, NBR (acrylonitril-butadiene rubber), SBR (styrene-butadiene rubber). Particularly, by employing the resin having
5 a large inner loss, an effect for dampening sympathetic vibrations of the damper caused by the incorporated metallic wires can be expected.

As described herein above, the present invention can provide an electrically conductive damper device for a speaker in which a local bending is reduced and break-downs of the material of the damper and the metallic wires are prevented, by additionally providing one or more sheets of damper fabric as the reinforcing damper and by bonding it to the main damper by way of various kinds of resin, in order to reinforce the neck portion of the electrically conductive damper. Further,
10 the properties of the damper can be adjusted by varying the outer diameter of the reinforcing damper, or by selecting the resin to be employed as the adhesive.

Although the present invention has been fully described
20 by way of examples with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be noted that various changes and modifications can be made within the scope of the present invention. Incidentally, the contents of Japanese Patent Application No. 2001-040195 are hereby incorporated by reference.